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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. OMAR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 15, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ILHAN OMAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

We stand before You, God Almighty, orienting ourselves to You, the giver and preserver of all life.

We offer our prayers and ourselves at the beginning of this new legislative week. Prepare and equip us to serve You faithfully, that by Your mercy, where we find ourselves in the days to come, and what we do in committee, in conversation, and in this Congress, would be ever defined by who You are and what You intend.

You have called us to be strong. Uphold us by Your mighty power. So may we be willing and able to take a stand against all things contrary to Your design. You have called us to be courageous. Encourage us by Your steadfast presence. So may we dare to face down the forces that attempt to compete with Your rule, Your authority, and Your power over and Your desire for Your creation.

For You, O Lord, are the source of our strength, the motivation for our efforts, the reason for our lives, and the hope of our salvation.

May our life today and our attitude for the week ahead, in both word and

deed, reflect the righteousness You have bestowed on us and reveal the love You have shown to us.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COHEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

AMERICA IS ON THE MOVE AGAIN

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, today is a major day. Not as major as the day we had about 10 days ago when the House passed, with bipartisan support, the bipartisan infrastructure bill, but we are going to have a bill signing in the White House in just a few minutes by President Biden.

This is a big deal. We passed a bill that President Trump couldn't pass with a Republican Congress and without a Republican Congress. President

Biden and this Congress passed it. It is going to mean road repairs, bridge repairs, airport additions, bridge observations and repairs. Ports in our country will be improved. Broadband will be extended. The electric grid will be improved; people will get access. This is what used to be bipartisan—people working together to get the infrastructure of our country that moves goods to ports, goods to people, makes our country tick, helps business, puts jobs together.

This is an important bill. The Democratic Congress with 13 Republicans passed it. It is a great day to celebrate. America is on the move again.

CORRECT COURSE AND SAVE AMERICA

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, we are just days away from voting on a 2,000-page bill that will very likely cost \$4 trillion; a bill that the White House Chief of Staff recently bragged, "twice as big in real dollars as the New Deal was."

Can you imagine that? Let that sink in: 2,000 pages, \$4 trillion, twice as big in real dollars as the New Deal was. Given its size, scope, given its unquestionable impact on American life, the American people deserve an honest, transparent debate about its true cost and content.

Yet, here we are, and not one Member of this House can honestly say they have analyzed, studied, or reviewed it. We know this because the Congressional Budget Office has made it clear that they won't have the final analysis on how much the bill costs until Friday, at the earliest. But even without the CBO report, we already have a pretty clear idea that the final price tag will be far more expensive than what Democrats are claiming.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Now, according to estimates from the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School—one of the best business schools in the Nation—they say that new spending would increase by over \$4 trillion. Now, that is twice as much as the Democrats say it will cost. And it is not just the top-line cost, it is the tax increases, too.

According to Tax Policy Center, a center-left think tank, 20 to 30 percent of middle-income families will see their taxes go up in 2022. Now, that directly breaks President Biden's pledge that he wouldn't raise taxes on the middle class.

Let me make sure I state that clearly. According to Tax Policy Center—now this is a center-left think tank—says 20 to 30 percent of middle-income families. These are the ones who are already having a hard time because of inflation, who are already going to celebrate the most expensive Thanksgiving in their lifetime, paying for gas higher than they have seen, and inflation, to many of them, higher than they have ever had in their own lifetime. The President promised them he would not raise their taxes, but the Tax Policy Center says 20 to 30 percent are going to have their taxes raised.

The Democrats are trying to pull a bait-and-switch on the American people. Tell them one thing but vote on something else. The American people obviously know better than to believe a bill of this size would cost zero dollars.

I have listened to the President say—and I think he is on late-night TV—what would possibly say this bill would not cost money. The Wharton School of Business says it is more than \$4 trillion. It is only the President who first claimed, "if you are middle class, we won't raise your taxes."

We know that is not true. Wharton tells us again, yeah, it is not true what the President says. It is going to cost you \$4 trillion.

So in desperation, Speaker PELOSI is demanding the House vote on this bill even as we do not know exactly how much it will cost or how it will truly impact our lives. If that sounds familiar to you, it should. You see, it is exactly what Speaker PELOSI did just 10 years ago while trying to pass ObamaCare. Remember her famous words? "We have to pass the bill to find out what is in it." Well, here we go again.

So what is the rush? After all, several of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have been very clear. They want to make sure that this bill actually matches up with what the White House says it will.

I just watched—before we depart, they wanted these same Members to pledge and sign a letter that they would vote for whatever this bill said if the others would vote for the infrastructure bill. Could you imagine your constituents looking at you, not even asking if you read what was in the bill because you pledged to vote for it before you could even read it.

Speaker PELOSI is rushing this bill to the floor because once they find out that Build Back Better does nothing to lower gasoline prices or reduce food prices, or fix our broken supply chain, or stop illegal immigration at the border. It doesn't make our streets any safer or our schools better for the children. Once they find all that out, they will reject it overwhelmingly.

Madam Speaker, I know that many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle understand this. But they truly do not want to vote on this bill because they know it can't be justified. Madam Speaker, I know that they know it can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars when inflation just hit a 30-year high. They know it just can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars on programs that benefit them politically while hiking taxes on the middle class. They can't.

Madam Speaker, they know it can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars for mass amnesty during the worst border crisis in history. They know it can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars that would make gasoline even more expensive than it currently is on a 7-year high.

Madam Speaker, they know it can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars to hire 87,000 new IRS agents to spy on any American who spends as little as \$28 a day. They know it can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars to make the labor crisis worse by turning the child tax credit into welfare without any work requirement.

They know it can't be justified to spend trillions of dollars to abandon the Hyde amendment, allowing for taxpayer-funded abortion on demand. And they know it cannot be justified to spend trillions of dollars to dictate our children's education standards so that Washington has the final say in what our children learn.

On the merits, this bill deserves to be defeated. Fundamentally, it is anti-worker, anti-family, anti-jobs, anti-energy, and anti-American. From bank surveillance to bailouts, it takes the problems President Biden and Washington Democrats have created over the past 9 months and makes them much, much worse. Its destructive policies should alarm every American.

Madam Speaker, Democrats aren't just ignoring what is going on throughout the country. It is worse. They aren't even pretending to listen. And that is the fundamental difference between Democrats and Republicans.

Madam Speaker, the Democrats are focused on securing the Speaker's legacy. House Republicans are focused on solving the labor crisis.

Democrats are focused on so-called equality. We are focused on quality education.

Democrats are focused on payoffs for illegal immigrants. We are focused on protecting the border.

Democrats are focused on the Green New Deal. We are focused on lowering the gas prices.

Democrats are focused on mandates. Republicans are focused on more freedom.

When you look at those differences, it is no wonder that the American people want a change in leadership.

Madam Speaker, just this morning, a Democrat in the Texas House of Representatives changed parties. This comes just two weeks after voters from Virginia to Seattle rejected the radical Democrats and voted to return to commonsense.

Madam Speaker, you understand this very well, I know, that Joe Biden won Virginia by 10 points; he won New Jersey by 16.

Madam Speaker, on that night, it wasn't just Virginia that flipped but the races in New York; the races in your own State, in Minneapolis; and in Seattle for the city attorney.

Madam Speaker, there was good news and bad news that night. In New Jersey, the good news for many people across this country was a Republican truck driver with less than \$200 defeated the second most powerful elected position in New Jersey—the Democrat Senate President. That was the good news. The bad news in this new Biden America is we just lost another truck driver when we need so much more help.

It is not just the message, it is the mandate. Not for left versus right, but for right versus wrong.

□ 1415

My question is: Will Washington Democrats listen?

So far, Madam Speaker, that answer is no. They are focusing on themselves and on the demands of Speaker PELOSI.

Madam Speaker, I know today the longest serving Democrat in the Senate announced retirement. I don't know what plans Speaker PELOSI has. I know she has been to Europe three times in the last 3 months. I don't know if she plans on staying longer.

I know in her press conference that she said that this will be the culmination of her career. Maybe that is why she is pushing so hard for people to vote on a bill that costs \$4 trillion that breaks the promises of President Biden before anybody could actually read it or analyze it. I just think that is wrong.

But we have the chance this week to correct course and save America.

Madam Speaker, so many Americans—Independents, Democrats, and Republicans—went to the polls last Tuesday. It wasn't a little pocket of one place said one thing and one said another. It was overwhelmingly resounding, a rejection of the current policies of this majority.

Madam Speaker, this one-party rule of Washington in 1 year has given us not just inflation but rising gasoline prices, a labor crisis, a supply chain crisis, chaos, crime, and, worst of all, failure.

As we sit here today, Madam Speaker, Russia brings thousands of their

military to the border of Ukraine. They feel empowered because they are able to have a pipeline that President Biden okayed but that America was denied.

We watch China pressure Taiwan even further.

Madam Speaker, we still have Americans stuck in Afghanistan.

Madam Speaker, it is just a little more than a week away from Thanksgiving when millions of Americans will gather together. But those events may be smaller because they may not be able to afford the gas to drive to see their family. They may not be able to afford the most expensive Thanksgiving dinner they have ever had. They are looking to Washington to do better.

Madam Speaker, the worst thing possible we could do is not to listen to them. They have spoken loudly, and they have spoken clearly that the path that we are on is wrong. They cannot afford it; they cannot accept it; and they expect us to do better.

But an idea to rush a bill this large and not have any analysis and to think the American people won't understand it—they have watched what happened this year under one-party rule, and on Tuesday, they said that will change. I just hope, Madam Speaker, that this body listens and waits for the report because they will not be able to justify a "yes" vote for it.

America cannot afford it. For the good of the country, let's take ahold of it, and let's defeat this bill.

RECOGNIZING BRENT'S FIREHOUSE COFFEE

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the generosity and Iowa nice spirit of a couple from my district.

Recently, Brent and Amy Brightman, the owners of Brent's Firehouse Coffee in Camanche, presented the Camanche Police and Fire Departments with \$2,000 each in what they hope to be the first of an annual donation to their city's first responders.

When asked about the generosity of their donations, Brent, who has served as a volunteer firefighter in Camanche for over a decade, said that they started Brent's Firehouse Coffee not only to support their community but to support first responders.

Iowa has some of the best businesses and first responders, and I am beyond proud to see our community come together to support one another.

I thank Brent, Amy, and the first responders of Camanche for their continued and unwavering service to our community.

ALARMING RATE OF INFLATION

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, as if things could not get any worse under this administration, we found out last week that inflation is now at a 30-year high. This comes as Americans are worried about the cost of Thanksgiving dinner, the cost of putting gas in their cars, and even the cost of heating their homes for the winter.

Under this administration, inflation has metastasized at an alarming rate across the country. Every small town in America feels the strain of inflation. Every American family feels it. Every hardworking taxpayer feels it. Yet, this administration is too blinded by its own ignorance to figure out what is happening.

Madam Speaker, it is clear that the so-called Build Back Better agenda was just a lie this entire time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOWMAN) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

STUDY ON DISPARITIES ASSOCIATED WITH RACE AND ETHNICITY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN BENEFITS ADMINISTERED BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1031) to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on disparities associated with race and ethnicity with respect to certain benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1031

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY ON DISPARITIES ASSOCIATED WITH RACE AND ETHNICITY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN BENEFITS ADMINISTERED BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study—

(1) to assess whether there are disparities associated with race and ethnicity with respect to—

(A) compensation benefits administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;

(B) disability ratings determined by the Secretary, with specific consideration of disability evaluations based on pain; and

(C) the rejection of fully developed claims for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary; and

(2) to develop recommendations to facilitate better data collection on the disparities described in paragraph (1).

(b) **INITIAL BRIEFING.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief Congress on the initial results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(c) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 240 days after the date on which the briefing required by subsection (b) is conducted, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a final report setting forth the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), including the recommendations developed under paragraph (2) of such subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1031.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1031. To build a better, more welcoming, and more equitable Department of Veterans Affairs, we must take a hard look at how VA can earn back trust. Too many veterans have experienced barriers to receiving the benefits that they have earned from service to our country.

I believe that VA care and benefits must be distributed fairly to all eligible veterans, regardless of social or physical disparities. That is why we must look back to document whether veterans have been unjustly denied benefits, address the root causes of disparities, and ensure equitable treatment moving forward.

Such an important evaluation will certainly require digging into vast datasets, evaluating agency processes, and laying the framework for meaningful recommendations to effectively make any needed course corrections at VA. That is why this bill mandates that the nonpartisan Government Accountability Office perform this examination.

Under Senator RAPHAEL WARNOCK's legislation passed by the Senate, GAO would study racial and ethnic disparities regarding VA compensation benefits, including VA disability ratings and rejections of fully developed claims for benefits under laws administered by VA.

The VA Secretary would brief Congress within a year after passage of the bill and then prepare a report that includes recommendations to address identified disparities.

The companion legislation I sponsored, H.R. 3856, was approved by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and I am pleased to support Senator WARNOCK's legislation today. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1031, sponsored by Senator RAPHAEL WARNOCK. I would also like to recognize Chairman TAKANO for leading this effort in the House.

As you all know, when the men and women of our military sign up to serve, we make a promise to care for them upon their separation, regardless of age, ethnicity, race, or gender.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee has heard concerns from veterans who say that they have been treated unfairly in the VA benefits system based on their minority status. However, we have no objective data to determine whether there is a bias against the minority groups in the VA through the claims process.

S. 1031 would help address this question by requiring a GAO study to determine whether any differences exist in the way the VA administrators compensate benefits based on the veteran's background. This report would provide Congress and VA with the information we need to determine what biases exist and, if so, how to address them.

I support S. 1031, and I hope that my colleagues will do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I, again, ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 1031, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1031.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIRE VETERAN HEALTH HEROES ACT OF 2021

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 894) to identify and refer members of the Armed Forces with a health care

occupation who are separating from the Armed Forces for potential employment with the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 894

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hire Veteran Health Heroes Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH A HEALTH CARE OCCUPATION FOR POTENTIAL EMPLOYMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS DURING SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 207 of the VA Choice and Quality Employment Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-46; 38 U.S.C. 7401 note) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 207. IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH A HEALTH CARE OCCUPATION FOR POTENTIAL EMPLOYMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS DURING SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall establish a program to identify and refer members of the Armed Forces with a health care occupation for employment with the Department of Veterans Affairs during the separation of such members from the Armed Forces.

"(b) REFERRAL OF INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If a member of the Armed Forces identified under subsection (a) expresses an interest in working in a health care occupation within the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall refer the member to a recruiter of the Department for consideration of open positions in the specialty and geography of interest to the member.

"(2) TIMING.—Any referral of a member of the Armed Forces conducted under paragraph (1) shall be made not earlier than one year before the separation of the member from the Armed Forces.

"(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Any identification of a member of the Armed Forces under subsection (a) or referral of such member under subsection (b) shall not be construed as a guarantee of employment of such member with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

"(d) REPORTS.—Not later than each of one year and two years after the date of the enactment of the Hire Veteran Health Heroes Act of 2021, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the program established under subsection (a).

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

"(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

"(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

"(2) HEALTH CARE OCCUPATION.—The term 'health care occupation' means an occupation for which an individual may be appointed for employment with the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 7401 of title 38, United States Code."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 894.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senator BRAUN and Senator HASSAN's S. 894, the Hire Veteran Health Heroes Act.

We all know that there are many ways for our military personnel to continue to serve after they separate from Active Duty. This bill provides a potential pathway for those servicemembers in healthcare occupations to move into careers with VA.

It couldn't come at a better time because we know VA has significant hiring needs to ensure it can continue providing high-quality, timely care to our veterans.

S. 894 directs VA to consult with the Department of Defense and establish a program for identifying separating servicemembers who are interested in healthcare positions at VA. VA would then refer interested servicemembers to VA recruiters for consideration of open positions in the specialty and geographic locations veterans prefer.

I see this as a win-win situation for veterans and for VA, and exactly the kind of ideal employment warm hand-off we all talk about.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 894, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 894, the Hire Veteran Health Heroes Act of 2021. This bill was introduced by Senator MIKE BRAUN of Indiana. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) introduced the House companion bill. I thank them both for their efforts on this excellent piece of legislation.

The Hire Veteran Health Heroes Act would help accomplish three important goals:

The first is supporting servicemembers as they transition out of the military.

The second is helping veterans find meaningful work in their civilian lives.

The third is ensuring that VA medical facilities are well staffed to provide timely, high-quality care to veterans.

This bill would require VA to work with DOD to identify separating servicemembers with backgrounds in healthcare, and it would require VA to refer those servicemembers who are interested in working in the VA

healthcare system to recruiters for possible placement in VA medical facilities with open positions.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to support this bill today. I hope all of my colleagues will do the same on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I did have a speaker here that was en route, but I will close.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this bill. I appreciate the people who worked on this bill, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing this important piece of legislation, S. 894, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 894.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JENNIFER MORENO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER AND DESIGNATION HONORING KATHLEEN MAE BRUYERE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3665) to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in San Diego, California, as the Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, and to support the designation of a component of such medical center in honor of Kathleen Bruyere.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3665

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) As of January 2021, of 1,255 health care facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, two are named for women veterans.

(2) From 2002 through 2006, Jennifer Madai Moreno was an active member of the San Diego High School Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC), which is a Department of the Army Honor Unit with Distinction, the highest rating by the Army. She was also chosen to be a member of the San Diego Unified School District Brigade Staff. As a high school senior, she rose quickly to become the top junior marksman in California through the Civilian Marksmanship Program.

(3) Moreno accepted a JROTC scholarship to the University of San Francisco (USF) for

Nursing, becoming the first person in her family to go to college. While at USF, she was chosen for Leadership Development Training. She ultimately achieved the highest level of physical fitness in her ROTC unit.

(4) Following her graduation from USF with a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing in 2010, Moreno received her commission in the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant Nurse Corps Officer.

(5) Upon commissioning, Moreno served as a Gold Bar Recruiter from July 2010 to September 2010.

(6) Moreno was chosen to attend and completed the Basic Airborne Course in Fort Benning, Georgia and Army Medical Department Officer Basic Course at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

(7) Moreno was then assigned to Madigan Army Medical Center, Joint Base Lewis McCord, Washington in January 2011, where she served as a Clinical Staff Nurse on medical-surgical unit. Moreno earned her certification as a Medical Surgical Registered Nurse in February 2011.

(8) Moreno volunteered for a position with U.S. Army Special Operations Command in 2011. She was selected into the SOC Cultural Support Team program. She was deployed to Afghanistan in June 2013 with the Army's 75th Ranger Regiment.

(9) On October 6, 2013, Moreno was attached to a U.S. Army Ranger unit on a night mission in the Zhari district in Kandahar province to capture a high-value target when four explosive devices were triggered.

(10) During the last moments of Moreno's life, she reportedly heard a call to help a wounded soldier struck by a blast. Moreno did not hesitate to respond to the call for help. As she made her way to help a fallen soldier, she triggered the fifth explosion, which ended her life.

(11) Moreno was the first Nurse CST member to die in action. Part of her legacy is the number of young women coming from medical fields seeking out voluntary assignments to join the CST program.

(12) Moreno was the first combat casualty to be buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery in San Diego since the post-9/11 conflicts began. She received full military honors.

(13) After graduating from college in 1966, Kathleen Mae Bruyere was accepted into U.S. Navy Officer Candidate School, after which she was assigned as an on-campus Navy recruiting officer in California.

(14) Bruyere was named to the staff of Rear Admiral Allen Hill in 1975, becoming the first woman to serve as flag secretary to an admiral.

(15) In January 1976, Bruyere was chosen as one of 12 Women of the Year on the cover of Time Magazine.

(16) In 1977, Bruyere joined five other women officers who sued the United States Secretary of the Navy and the United States Secretary of Defense over restrictions that prevented women from serving on combat aircraft and ships. This led to the 1948 Women's Armed Services Integration Act being struck down as unconstitutional, overturning a ban on women serving at sea.

(17) In 1987, as Special Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations for women's policy, Bruyere helped conduct an examination of the status of Navy women, including career opportunities and complaints of sexism. The study led to 9,000 sea-duty and command jobs opening up for women on 24 combatant ships.

(18) In 1991, Bruyere was assigned as Commanding Officer for the Navy Recruit Training Command at Orlando, Florida. At the time, it was the Navy's only boot camp that included women. Bruyere oversaw the train-

ing of 30,000 enlistees, one third of them women.

(19) In 1994, Bruyere retired from the Navy as a Captain after 28 years of service.

(20) From 2012 until shortly before her death in September 2020, Bruyere was an active volunteer at Miramar National Cemetery, devoting almost 4,300 hours to helping visitors locate their loved ones' graves and providing information about veterans' burial benefits.

(21) Bruyere was buried at Miramar National Cemetery with full military honors.

(22) In May 2021, a panel of San Diego-area members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and military spouses recommended that the San Diego VA Medical Center be renamed in honor of Jennifer Moreno and an internal space be renamed in honor of Kathleen Bruyere.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF JENNIFER MORENO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in San Diego, California, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the medical center referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DESIGNATION OF MEDICAL CENTER PHYSICAL COMPONENT AFTER KATHLEEN MAE BRUYERE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should designate a prominent physical space within the Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, as designated pursuant to section 2, in honor of Kathleen Mae Bruyere.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3665.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the lives of Army Captain Jennifer Moreno and Navy Captain Kathleen Bruyere. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), for introducing this legislation to pay tribute to these two distinguished servicemembers who went above and beyond in their service to this Nation.

When Jennifer Moreno graduated from the University of San Francisco with a nursing degree, she joined the Army. She completed airborne training and served with Special Operations Command. As a cultural support team member, Captain Moreno was tasked with outreach to the Afghan women they encountered.

On October 5, 2013, Captain Moreno and a dozen other special operators were struck by 12 bombs in a night raid to disrupt a plot to kill civilians. While attempting to save an injured soldier, she was killed.

For her heroic acts and unwavering support of her comrades, Captain Moreno was awarded a Combat Action Badge, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star.

Captain Bruyere was a true change-maker. The daughter of an Army servicemember, Captain Bruyere joined the Navy following her graduation from Chestnut Hill College.

She climbed her way through the Navy's ranks, becoming the Navy's first female flag secretary. As an advocate for women servicemembers, Captain Bruyere was featured as one of Time magazine's Women of the Year in 1976.

Despite her high ranking, Captain Bruyere was limited in her ability to be promoted due to the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. In a potential career-ending move, Bruyere and five servicemembers sued the Department of Defense in 1977. The rules were deemed unconstitutional, paving the way for thousands of women to serve in leadership positions at sea. She retired at the rank of captain in 1994 and passed away on September 3, 2020.

Both Captain Moreno and Captain Bruyere exemplify the highest qualities of service and are true American patriots. I was honored to remember them both on Veterans Day.

H.R. 3665 has letters of support from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and the American Legion, and I include them in the RECORD.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
June 22, 2021.

Rep. MIKE LEVIN,
Washington DC.

DEAR REP. LEVIN: On behalf of the sixty-four thousand members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of California, I am writing to endorse your bill, H.R. 3665 to rename the San Diego Medical Center after U.S. Army CPT Jennifer M. Moreno as the "Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center" and support the designation of a component within the facility in honor of U.S. Navy CAPT Kathleen M. Bruyere.

It is our privilege to help recognize and support the contributions of women in military service, notably CPT Moreno, who we believe embodies the requirements necessary to rename a federal building in her honor. The panel convened in the San Diego consisting of area service members, veterans and community leaders, made the recommendation after review of CPT Moreno's distinguished service to her country, and who was ultimately killed in action during a deployment to Afghanistan in October 2013.

In addition, we endorse naming a prominent space within the facility after CAPT Bruyere, a longtime San Diego resident who helped shape the military's policies on sexual discrimination and expanding opportunities for women in the Navy.

The VFW is committed to improve VA medical centers services for women veterans through legislative advocacy and fully sup-

port your work on behalf of our nation's veterans.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. LOWE,
State Commander.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
July 7, 2021.

Re: H.R. 3665 to rename the San Diego Medical Center

Hon. Rep. MIKE LEVIN,
Member of Congress,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REP. MIKE LEVIN: As Commander of the Department of California Disabled American Veterans representing over 70,000 DAV Life Members in the State of California and in recognition of our fallen veterans and their survivors. I am writing to endorse your bill H.R. 3665 to rename the San Diego Medical Center after U.S. Army Capt. Jennifer M. Moreno as the "Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center" and support the designation of a component within the facility in honor of U.S. Navy Capt. Kathleen M. Bruyere.

It is our honor and privilege to recognize and support the contributions of women in armed service, notably Cpt. Moreno, who's service went above and beyond the requirements necessary to rename a federal building in her honor. DAV will never forget Capt. Moreno's service this country and ultimate sacrifice. The panel convened in the San Diego consisting of area service members, veterans, and community leaders, made the recommendation after review of Capt. Moreno's distinguished service to her country, and who was ultimately killed in action during a deployment to Afghanistan in October 2013.

In addition, we endorse naming a prominent space within the facility after Capt. Bruyere, a longtime San Diego resident who helped shape the military's policies on sexual discrimination and expanding opportunities for women in the U.S. Navy.

Thank you for your support of America's disabled veterans and their survivors.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL KERR,
Commander.
DANIEL CONTRERAS,
DAV National 3rd Vice
Commander, Adjutant/CEO.
GERALD G. WILSON, Jr.,
Legislative Director.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sanger, CA, July 21, 2021.

Hon. MIKE LEVIN,
Washington, DC.

MR. LEVIN: The American Legion Department of California is proud to support H.R. 3665, which includes the renaming the San Diego Veterans Affairs Medical Center after Army Capt. Jennifer Moreno and renaming a component therein after Navy Capt. Kathleen M. Bruyere.

Since its founding in 1919, the American Legion has served veterans, servicemembers, and communities throughout our nation. Our commitment to serving all veterans has been one of the main pillars outlining our purpose. As the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) continues to make strides in the way it supports and cares for women veterans, I believe by renaming VA facilities after brave female veterans it is a great step towards recognizing the contribution of this nation's woman warriors.

On behalf of the 80,000+ American Legion members in California we urge congress to

take action to rename this facility to honor these two women veterans who embody the true essence of duty and service to our community, state, and nation.

Respectfully,

AUTREY B. JAMES, Jr.,
Department Commander.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I enthusiastically support the naming of the San Diego, California, VA Medical Center in honor of Captain Moreno and Captain Bruyere, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3665, a bill to name the VA medical center in San Diego, California, the Jennifer Moreno VA Medical Center, and to support naming a component of such medical center in honor of Kathleen Bruyere.

Jennifer Moreno, a native of San Diego, California, received her initial commission in the United States Army as a Nurse Corps officer.

Jennifer was assigned to Madigan Army Medical Center at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington. Jennifer served there as a clinical staff nurse in the medical-surgical unit and earned her certification as a medical-surgical registered nurse.

Following that assignment, Jennifer volunteered for and was selected into the Special Operations Command Cultural Support Team program.

Captain Moreno deployed to Afghanistan in June 2013 with the Army's 75th Ranger Regiment.

On October 6, 2013, Captain Moreno was attached to a U.S. Army Ranger unit on a night mission in the Zhari district in Kandahar province to capture a high-value target when four explosive devices were triggered.

Captain Moreno heard a call for help and did not hesitate to respond. As she made her way to help her fellow soldier, Captain Moreno triggered a fifth explosive and sadly became the first nurse Combat Support Team member to die in action.

Heroism obviously knows no gender.

It is only fitting that the San Diego VA Medical Center be renamed in Jennifer's honor.

This bill also honors Navy Captain Kathleen Mae Bruyere by naming a space within the San Diego VA Medical Center after her.

Captain Bruyere was a trailblazer who dedicated her career to advancing opportunities for servicewomen who played an instrumental role in revising restrictions that prevented women from serving on combat aircraft and ships.

Notably, Captain Bruyere helped conduct a study that led to 9,000 sea-duty and command jobs opening for women on 24 combatant ships.

And as is true for so many servicemembers, Kathleen's service did not end upon retirement from the military.

Until shortly before her death, Captain Bruyere was an active volunteer

at Miramar National Cemetery. While there, Captain Bruyere devoted almost 4,300 hours to help visitors locate their loved ones' graves and provided information about veterans' burial benefits.

By naming a dedicated space in the Jennifer Moreno VA Medical Center after Captain Bruyere today, we will further ensure that her influence and services are forever remembered.

Currently, of the 1,255 VA healthcare facilities, only two are named for women veterans. It is time to recognize the many contributions and the heroism of women who have served, especially those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN), my good friend who is back from a very warm welcome at the White House, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity and also the author of the bill.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his support.

For far too long, our country has failed to give women servicemembers and veterans the recognition they have rightfully earned and deserve for their service and commitment to protecting this Nation.

For my friends and colleagues who may not know, women have served in the U.S. military since the Revolutionary War. And long before women could formally serve, hundreds of women disguised themselves as men for the opportunity to serve in the Armed Forces.

Hundreds of thousands of women answered the call to serve in World War I and World War II in any way they could. Following these invaluable contributions, women finally became permanent members of the Armed Forces in 1948.

Now there are 2 million women veterans living in the United States, and women comprise the fastest growing subpopulation of both the military and veteran populations.

Women servicemembers now make up 20 percent of military personnel. Because of this, the women veteran population is projected to grow to 18 percent of the total veteran population by 2040.

Yet, they still fail to receive the recognition they deserve for their service to our Nation.

While millions of women have served in the U.S. military, only two of VA's 1,293 healthcare facilities have been named after these brave and courageous Americans.

That is simply unacceptable.

So, in November 2020, I convened a panel of highly qualified servicemembers, veterans, and community leaders to collaborate on recommendations to rename the San Diego Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

The panel included a wide variety of local stakeholders from organizations like The American Legion, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Disabled American Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

After an extensive effort considering many incredible women veterans who have served our country with distinction, the panel chose Captain Jennifer M. Moreno, a highly decorated combat veteran from San Diego who was killed in action during a deployment to Afghanistan in October 2013.

Jennifer Moreno was born in San Diego and was raised in Logan Heights by her single mom after the early loss of her father.

While attending San Diego High School, Moreno was an active member of the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps for all 4 years, which is a Department of the Army Honor Unit with Distinction, the highest rating by the Army.

Following her graduation from the University of San Francisco with a bachelor of science degree in nursing in 2010, Moreno received her commission in the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant Nurse Corps officer.

Moreno was deployed to Afghanistan in June 2013 with the Army's 75th Ranger Regiment, where she was attached to a joint special operations task force as a Cultural Support Team member.

Just 3 months into her first tour, while on a night mission in Kandahar province to capture a high-value target, four explosive devices were triggered. Moreno endured these explosive devices, including a suicide explosive at a range of no more than 25 meters.

Moreno then reportedly heard two orders. One was a call to help a wounded soldier struck by a blast. The other was a command to stay put in case she was to strike another mine in the area. Moreno did not hesitate to respond to the call for help.

As Moreno made her way to help a fallen soldier, she triggered the fifth explosion, which tragically ended her life on October 6, 2013.

Moreno was the first nurse Cultural Support Team member to die in action, and part of her legacy is the number of young women coming from medical fields seeking out voluntary assignments to join the Cultural Support Team.

Jennifer Moreno was promoted posthumously to captain and was the first combat casualty to be buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery in San Diego since the post-9/11 conflicts began, receiving full military honors. I was honored to visit her gravesite earlier this year.

The panel also recommended that a prominent space within the San Diego VA Medical Center be named after U.S. Navy Captain Kathleen M. Bruyere, a longtime San Diego resident who helped shape the military's policies on sexual discrimination and was instrumental in expanding opportunities for women in the Navy.

In 1977, Bruyere joined five other women officers who sued the United States Secretary of the Navy and the United States Secretary of Defense over restrictions that prevented women from serving on combat aircraft and ships. This led to the 1948 Women's Armed Services Integration Act being struck down as unconstitutional, overturning a ban on women serving at sea.

In 1987, as special assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations for women's policy, Bruyere conducted an examination of the status of Navy women, including career opportunities and complaints of sexism. The study led to 9,000 sea-duty and command jobs opening up for women on 24 combatant ships.

Bruyere retired from the Navy as a captain after 28 years of service in 1994. Last year, she passed away and was buried at Miramar National Cemetery with full military honors.

This bill expresses the sense of Congress that VA should follow through with the panel's recommendation to honor Captain Bruyere.

Although this effort does not make up for all the appreciation women veterans and servicemembers are still owed, it is my great hope that this token of gratitude inspires similar recognition across the country.

I thank Army veteran and Carlsbad resident Karin Brennan, who led this effort and exercised strong leadership in bringing stakeholders together to make recommendations for women veterans with ties to the region who are among the worthiest of receiving this honor.

But most of all, I am grateful for the service of Captain Jennifer Moreno and Captain Kathleen Bruyere.

It is my honor to share their stories on behalf of the local veterans who recommended this renaming, and I look forward to this legislation passing the House and becoming law.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation and for all that it stands for.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) for facilitating this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 3665, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3665.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLONEL JOHN M. McHUGH TUTION FAIRNESS FOR SURVIVORS ACT OF 2021

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S.

1095) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the disapproval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of courses of education offered by public institutions of higher learning that do not charge veterans the in-State tuition rate for purposes of Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1095

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS DISAPPROVAL OF COURSES OFFERED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING THAT DO NOT CHARGE VETERANS THE IN-STATE TUITION RATE FOR PURPOSES OF SURVIVORS' AND DEPENDENTS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3679(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "or 33" and inserting "33, or 35";

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(D) An individual who is entitled to assistance under section 3510 of this title."; and

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking "and 33" and inserting "33, and 35".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 3679(e) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or 33" and inserting "33, or 35"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or 33" and inserting "33, or 35"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "or 33" and inserting "33, or 35".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to an academic period that begins on or after August 1, 2022.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 1095.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1095, the Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act.

This bill codifies an important protection for beneficiaries using the Department of Veterans Affairs Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program, or DEA. Through the DEA program, VA helps cover the cost of a beneficiary's school or job training.

This bill requires that public institutions of higher learning only charge in-State tuition for those utilizing the DEA program.

There are currently over 150,000 beneficiaries utilizing the DEA program. These beneficiaries are the survivors of brave women and men who died serving our country and the dependents of 100 percent service-connected disabled veterans.

Currently, this benefit equates to about \$11,000 a year for most students. With the increasing costs of higher education, \$11,000 does not cover all of a beneficiary's tuition costs at most schools, including public institutions where the student beneficiary would be considered out-of-State.

□ 1730

S. 1095 would provide parity for students using the DEA program with the Forever GI Bill program by requiring public institutions to charge in-State tuition for student veterans. This legislation has the strong endorsement of the Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Speaker PELOSI and Leader HOYER for bringing this legislation to the floor, and I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this legislation to ensure the survivors and dependents of those who bravely serve our country are not hindered by tuition costs when pursuing their education.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1095, the Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act of 2021. This bill would expand the in-State tuition requirements to dependents and survivors of eligible veterans through the Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance, or the DEA program.

The DEA program provides \$1,224 a month in tax-free benefits directly to the eligible participants to help cover the costs of higher education or training.

Dependents are eligible for this program if the veteran died while on Active Duty, is a former prisoner of war, or has a permanent and total service-connected disability rating or dies from a service-connected disability.

By expanding the in-State tuition requirements, we will make it easier for DEA participants to complete their studies without additional debt.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the bill is named in honor of Colonel John McHugh. Colonel McHugh was killed in action on May 18, 2010, by a suicide bomber in Afghanistan after serving his country for 24 years. This bill honors his sacrifice.

I thank Senator MORAN, ranking member of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, as well as Congressman MOORE, for their hard work in crafting this commonsense piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support S. 1095, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE), my friend.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of the Senate version of my bill, the Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act.

Members of our military and their families sacrifice so much in service to our country. As a grateful Nation, we have accepted a responsibility to ensure that the educational needs of the survivors and dependents of our fallen heroes are provided for.

The Dependents Educational Assistance program currently provides \$1,224 a month to eligible participants to help cover the costs of higher education. The program is available for survivors, dependents of certain servicemembers who died on Active Duty, or later found to be 100 percent service-connected disabled or died in a service-connected disability.

The Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act would expand the DEA program benefits, requiring GI Bill eligible schools to extend in-State tuition benefits to beneficiaries of the Dependents Educational Assistance Program, bringing the rules for this program in line with the Post-9/11 GI Bill.

It is fitting that this bill bears the name of U.S. Army Colonel John McHugh. Colonel McHugh was tragically killed 11 years ago by a roadside bomb in Afghanistan. The loved ones left behind by this fallen hero have suffered unimaginable pain. The least we can do for his family and others like him is to honor our commitment to them and ensure their education is affordable. Colonel McHugh's family resides in my southeast Alabama district in Enterprise. It gives me great pride to name this bill in honor of the Colonel McHugh's legacy.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a commonsense solution to help our heroes' families meet their higher education goals. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 1095, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1095.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO FURNISH SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINES

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5671) to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish seasonal influenza vaccines to certain individuals, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5671

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO FURNISH SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINES TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT ENROLLED IN PATIENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 2 of the SAVE LIVES Act (Public Law 117-4; 38 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “a vaccine for COVID-19” each place it appears and inserting “a vaccine for COVID-19, a seasonal influenza vaccine, or both”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “and seasonal influenza vaccines” after “vaccines for COVID-19”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, seasonal influenza vaccines, or both” after “vaccines for COVID-19”;

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “VACCINE ALLOCATION” in the heading and inserting “COVID-19 VACCINE ALLOCATION”;

(4) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f);

(5) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

“(e) **LIMITATION ON FURNISHING SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE.**—A seasonal influenza vaccine may not be furnished under this section after April 29, 2022.”;

(6) in subsection (f), as so redesignated—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

“(6) **SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE.**—The term ‘seasonal influenza vaccine’ means any product that is—

“(A) approved by the Food and Drug Administration;

“(B) commercially available; and

“(C) recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the prevention of influenza in a particular season.”; and

(7) in the section heading by striking “VACCINE” and inserting “AND INFLUENZA VACCINES”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 5671, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5671, as amended. Earlier this year, the SAVE LIVES Act was passed unanimously by both Chambers and signed into law. It has allowed VA to provide COVID-19 vaccinations to veterans, their caregivers, and spouses.

With flu season in full swing and COVID-19 continuing to burden our health systems, the urgency to provide both flu and COVID vaccines has never been greater. Public health officials are clear. It is completely safe to receive both inoculations, even at the same time.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I introduced this legislation to build on the lifesaving work of the SAVE LIVES Act and allow VA to administer flu vaccines in addition to COVID-19 vaccines to the same population. By providing easy access to both vaccines at the same time, I hope we can begin to reduce the burden on the broader healthcare system this winter.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), the ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for working with me on this legislation in committee.

I ask all my colleagues here today to join this bipartisan effort and support this important legislation to increase access to both vaccines.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5671, as amended. This bill will authorize VA to give flu shots to certain nonveterans this flu season. Earlier this year, the chairman and I worked with the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs' colleagues to allow VA to vaccinate all veterans, as well as their spouses and certain caregivers against COVID-19.

The bill we are considering today would allow VA to provide flu vaccines to those individuals as well this flu season. Preventing a bad flu season this year is important for many reasons. It could help save lives, most importantly. It could help avoid adding further burden to the shoulders of the doctors and the nurses who have already sacrificed so much throughout this pandemic. It could also help ensure that COVID-19 recovery efforts stay on track as we continue to try to get back to life as we knew it before March 2020.

This is an important public health initiative and I am glad to support it today. I hope this bill will have the support of all of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, and before asking all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 5671, I truly believe that passing the SAVE LIVES Act and passing this legislation today, H.R. 5671 constitutes one of the best moments that I have had as chairman where all four corners of the Congress came together.

Ranking Member BOST, I know walked a very delicate balance to bring his Members together, but I appreciate his persuasive abilities with his side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage that we do this more, and I have no doubt that we really did save lives. And I have no doubt today that we are going to save lives because of this effort before us.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5671, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

COLONEL JOHN M. McHUGH TUTION FAIRNESS FOR SURVIVORS ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1095) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the disapproval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of courses of education offered by public institutions of higher learning that do not charge veterans the in-

State tuition rate for purposes of Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance Program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 424, nays 0, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

YEAS—424

Adams	Cole	Granger
Aderholt	Comer	Graves (LA)
Aguilar	Connolly	Graves (MO)
Allen	Cooper	Green (TN)
Allred	Correa	Green, Al (TX)
Amodei	Costa	Greene (GA)
Armstrong	Courtney	Griffith
Arrington	Craig	Grijalva
Auchincloss	Crawford	Grothman
Axne	Crenshaw	Guest
Babin	Crist	Guthrie
Bacon	Crow	Hagedorn
Baird	Cuellar	Harder (CA)
Balderson	Curtis	Harris
Banks	Dauids (KS)	Harshbarger
Barr	Davidson	Hartzler
Barragán	Davis, Danny K.	Hayes
Bass	Davis, Rodney	Hern
Beatty	Dean	Herrell
Bentz	DeFazio	Hice (GA)
Bera	DeGette	Higgins (LA)
Bergman	DeLauro	Higgins (NY)
Beyer	DelBene	Hill
Bice (OK)	Delgado	Himes
Biggs	Demings	Hinson
Billirakis	DeSaulnier	Hollingsworth
Bishop (GA)	DesJarlais	Horsford
Bishop (NC)	Deutch	Houlahan
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Hudson
Blunt Rochester	Dingell	Huffman
Boebert	Doggett	Huizenga
Bonamici	Donalds	Issa
Bost	Doyle, Michael	Jackson
Bourdeaux	F.	Jackson Lee
Bowman	Duncan	Jacobs (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Dunn	Jacobs (NY)
F.	Ellzey	Jayapal
Brady	Emmer	Jeffries
Brooks	Escobar	Johnson (GA)
Brown (MD)	Eshoo	Johnson (LA)
Brown (OH)	Espallat	Johnson (OH)
Brownley	Estes	Johnson (SD)
Buchanan	Evans	Johnson (TX)
Buck	Fallon	Jones
Bucshon	Feenstra	Jordan
Budd	Ferguson	Joyce (OH)
Burchett	Fischbach	Joyce (PA)
Burgess	Fitzgerald	Kahele
Bush	Fitzpatrick	Kaptur
Bustos	Fleischmann	Katko
Calvert	Fletcher	Keating
Cammack	Fortenberry	Keller
Carbajal	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Cárdenas	Fox	Kelly (MS)
Carey	Frankel, Lois	Kelly (PA)
Carl	Franklin, C.	Khanna
Carson	Scott	Kildee
Carter (GA)	Fulcher	Kilmer
Carter (LA)	Gaetz	Kim (CA)
Carter (TX)	Gallagher	Kim (NJ)
Cartwright	Gallego	Kind
Case	Garamendi	Kinzing
Casten	Garbarino	Kirkpatrick
Castor (FL)	Garcia (CA)	Krishnamoorthi
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Kuster
Cawthorn	Garcia (TX)	Kustoff
Chabot	Gibbs	LaHood
Cheney	Jimenez	LaMalfa
Chu	Golden	Lamb
Cicilline	Gomez	Lamborn
Clark (MA)	Gonzales, Tony	Langevin
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez (OH)	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Gonzalez,	Larson (CT)
Cline	Vicente	Latta
Cloud	Good (VA)	LaTurner
Clyburn	Gooden (TX)	Lawrence
Clyde	Gosar	Lawson (FL)
Cohen	Gottheimer	Lee (CA)

Lee (NV)	Ocasio-Cortez	Soto
Leger Fernandez	Omar	Spanberger
Lesko	Owens	Spartz
Letlow	Palazzo	Speier
Levin (CA)	Pallone	Stansbury
Levin (MI)	Palmer	Stanton
Lieu	Panetta	Stauber
Lofgren	Pappas	Steel
Long	Pascarell	Stefanik
Lowenthal	Payne	Steil
Lucas	Pence	Steube
Luetkemeyer	Perlmutter	Stevens
Luria	Peters	Stewart
Lynch	Pfluger	Strickland
Mace	Phillips	Suozzi
Malinowski	Pingree	Swalwell
Malliotakis	Pocan	Takano
Maloney,	Porter	Taylor
Carolyn B.	Posey	Tenney
Maloney, Sean	Pressley	Thompson (CA)
Mann	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Manning	Quigley	Thompson (PA)
Massie	Raskin	
Mast	Reed	Tiffany
Matsui	Reschenthaler	Timmons
McBath	Rice (NY)	Titus
McCarthy	Rice (SC)	Tlaib
McCaul	Rodgers (WA)	Tonko
McClain	Rogers (AL)	Torres (CA)
McClintock	Rogers (KY)	Torres (NY)
McColum	Rose	Trahan
McEachin	Rosendale	Trone
Crist	Ross	Turner
McGovern	Rouzer	Underwood
McKinley	Roy	Upton
McNerney	Meeks	Valadao
Meeks	Roybal-Allard	Van Drew
Meijer	Ruiz	Van Dwyne
Meng	Ruppersberger	Vargas
Meuser	Rush	Veasey
Mfume	Rutherford	Velázquez
Miller (IL)	Ryan	Wagner
Miller (WV)	Salazar	Walberg
Miller-Meeks	Sánchez	Walorski
Moolenaar	Sarbanes	Walt
Mooney	Scalise	Wasserman
Moore (AL)	Scanlon	Schultz
Moore (UT)	Schakowsky	Waters
Moore (WI)	Schiff	Watson Coleman
Morelle	Schneider	Weber (TX)
Moulton	Schrader	Schrier
Mrvan	Schrier	Webster (FL)
Mullin	Schweikert	Welch
Murphy (FL)	Scott (VA)	Wenstrup
Murphy (NC)	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Nadler	Scott, David	Wexton
Napolitano	Sessions	Wild
Neal	Sewell	Williams (GA)
Neguse	Sherman	Williams (TX)
Nehls	Sherrill	Wilson (FL)
Newhouse	Sires	Wilson (SC)
Newman	Slotkin	Wittman
Norcross	Smith (MO)	Womack
Norman	Smith (NE)	Yarmuth
Nunes	Smith (NJ)	Young
O'Halleran	Smith (WA)	Zeldin
Obornote	Smucker	

NOT VOTING—9

Butterfield	Hoyer	Perry
Gohmert	Loudermilk	Simpson
Herrera Beutler	McHenry	Vela

□ 1910

Mr. STEWART changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt	DeFazio (Brown	Green (TN)
(Moolenaar)	(MD))	(Timmons)
Billirakis	Deutch	Grijalva
(Fleischmann)	(Wasserman	(Stanton)
Blumenauer	Schultz)	Horsford (Allred)
(Beyer)	Garcia (IL)	Jacobs (NY)
Cicilline (Jones)	(Schakowsky)	(Garbarino)
Clarke (NY)	Gonzalez (OH)	Kirkpatrick
(Kelly (IL))	(LaHood)	(Stanton)
Crenshaw	Graves (MO)	Lawson (FL)
(Ellzey)	(Fleischmann)	(Evans)

Lesko (Joyce	Payne (Pallone)	Swalwell
(PA))	Pocan (Raskin)	(Gomez)
Long	Porter (Wexton)	Torres (NY)
(Fleischmann)	Pressley	(Auchincloss)
Lowenthal	(Bowman)	Underwood
(Beyer)	Rice (NY)	(Casten (IL))
Manning	(Murphy (FL))	Waltz (Salazar)
(Newman)	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (FL)
Matsui	(Carbajal)	(Hayes)
(Thompson	Ruiz (Aguilar)	Wilson (SC)
(CA))	Rush (Quigley)	(Norman)
McEachin	Smith (NJ) (Van	Yarmuth (Beyer)
(Wexton)	Drew)	

FOR THE PEOPLE

(Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Madam Speaker, today we join with President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, Senators, Congressmen, mayors, and Governors to witness the signing of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

And do you know what? It was summed up as a BFD today, and indeed, it was. And it was summed up in a four-letter word, which is J-O-B-S, jobs. It will create so many jobs in our communities.

And once we finish with this bill, we are going to move on to do the Build Back Better bill because that is the bill for the people, para la gente.

I can't wait, Madam Speaker.

□ 1915

HONORING RALPH STAFFINS, III

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ralph Staffins, III, for being named a member of Georgia Trend's 40 Under 40 Class of 2021.

Since receiving his master of public administration from Georgia College & State University, Ralph has passionately served businesses across the State of Georgia. Most recently, Ralph served as the president and CEO of the Brunswick Golden Isles Chamber of Commerce, working hard to maintain its status as one of the best-run chambers in the State of Georgia.

An important aspect of the chamber's success is preparing the next generation to be valuable members of the workforce. Serving on the boards of directors at the Coastal Pines Technical College and the Golden Isles College and Career Academy Foundation, Ralph is a committed advocate of workforce education. In every role, Ralph has worked to ensure that businesses and communities across the State flourished.

Ralph's dedication to his community is nothing short of remarkable. I am honored to recognize Ralph for this prestigious accomplishment, and I am thankful for his continued service throughout Georgia's First Congressional District.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF EMLÉN TUNNELL

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and legacy of Emlén Tunnell, who was born in Bryn Mawr almost a century ago, and became a standout football player at Radnor High School.

Last month, the U.S. Coast Guard named a Sentinel-Class Cutter for Tunnell to recognize his accomplishments as an NFL pioneer and a hero in the U.S. Coast Guard. During World War II, Mr. Tunnell received the Silver Lifesaving Medal for rescuing one shipmate from a fire during a torpedo attack and another after he fell into frigid water off Newfoundland.

After the war, Tunnell became the first Black player for the New York Giants, as well as the first Black talent scout, and first Black assistant coach in the NFL. In 1967, Tunnell became the first Black man inducted in the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

When the cutter was commissioned last month, Tunnell was described as someone who didn't set out to be a trailblazer, just a great human being who wanted to make a difference in the world.

We are so proud to honor Emlén Tunnell today.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL VACCINE MANDATE

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, the Fifth Circuit Court has very recently blocked President Joe Biden's coronavirus vaccine mandate. The Court wrote that the mandate "grossly exceeds OSHA's statutory authority." This reaffirms that the President and OSHA simply cannot make up laws and penalties as they go or from thin air. So let's stop making health decisions for an entire population. Instead, let the individual and their doctor decide what preventative measures will suit them best, not a bureaucrat guessing one week to the next what that might be.

Some said—many are saying—that they would rather retire or let themselves be fired than to continue in a job situation where they are being forced to take a vaccine. I can't believe this is happening in this country. I can't believe they are trying to pin it on some 1905 State court decision of *Massachusetts v. Jacobsen*.

Losing our doctors, losing our healthcare workers to retirement would be a devastating one already to our underserved rural and urban areas. Other employees represent years and years of knowledge and talent that would be lost because of this unconstitutional mandate.

I say to President Biden: Whose side are you on?

RECOGNIZING ANDREAN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS VOLLEYBALL TEAM

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, it is my great pleasure today to recognize the outstanding achievement of the Andean High School girls volleyball team.

Earlier this month, the 59ers won the Indiana Class 2A State Volleyball championship against Western Boone in a five-set match. Congratulations to Coach Grant Bell on his persistence and direction of this exceptional team, and special kudos as well to all the seniors for your leadership, including the starters: middle blocker, Brooke Molson; setter, Madison Kmetz; and my niece, outside hitter, Angelina Majchrowicz.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing the Andean 59ers and all of these impressive young athletes for their skill, tremendous hard work, and representation to our region.

You make all of Northwest Indiana and the 59er community very proud.

WAKE UP, AMERICA

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, the purpose of this speech is to encourage America to wake up before the Build Back Better Act passes here.

There are so many crises going on in this country. I still believe the number one is the 100,000 people a month flooding the border; but these two actions of the Biden administration intersect, and I encourage America to pay attention.

First of all, in the Build Back Better Act, we are providing amnesty to at least 7 million illegal aliens. To give that much amnesty not only is an outrage in its own right, but is encouraging more and more people to come here. The next thing that is being done is that we are guaranteeing certain bad actors will not be removed from the country. This bill provides parole for some felons, sex offenders, and members of gangs. This will be a further problem.

Madam Speaker, finally, and perhaps most absurd of all, under this bill we are getting free Pell grants, that is to say, free college for people who are coming here illegally. The American citizen, the American taxpayer is \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000 in debt to go to college, but people come here illegally—free college.

Wake up, America.

RUSSIA/BELARUS

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the Congressional Ukraine and Polish Caucus and member of the Belarus Caucus, I rise with deep concern about Russia's expansionary combativeness in Europe.

Russia is amassing tens of thousands more troops and equipment near Ukraine's border, which it has already invaded and killed over 13,000 individuals, threatening global security. Now Belarus, with the support of Russia, is working to undermine the European Union by spearheading a migration crisis at the border with Poland, patrolled by—guess what?—Russian troops.

The free world must strongly condemn Belarus' cruel weaponization of immigration and the loss of life it is causing. As well, we must work to protect our Polish allies and the lives of desperate migrants at the border. If that is not enough, Europe is facing an energy crisis forced upon it by the Kremlin. Russia is seeking to weaponize energy to weaken the Transatlantic resolve.

To combat this, I am working with my colleagues to deliver \$300 million in investments to support the Three Seas Initiative to help Europe diversify its energy sources and restore energy independence. America must stand in strong solidarity with our European allies who love liberty.

VETERANS DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, on November 11, we celebrated Veterans Day. I rise today to thank our great men and women who answered the call to serve our country.

Our Nation recognizes the generations of brave men and women who have defended our freedoms and protected our great country from threats across the globe.

We owe the valiant men and women of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserves our unwavering support and gratitude.

In Congress, we must work to ensure veterans receive the care and support they so deserve, even after they transition from uniform to civilian lives. I am proud to support legislation in Congress focused on mental health and telehealth, spouses and families, and accountability from the VA.

Madam Speaker, our veterans and their families have given so much for this country and ask so little in return. I offer my sincere gratitude one last time to the men and women who have selflessly served our country in the United States military.

God bless our military and God bless the United States of America.

BREAKING NEWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to submit statements into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, breaking news. Today, the President of the United States signed the bipartisan infrastructure bill, legislation that our chairwoman and the Congressional Black Caucus were instrumental in moving forward.

But breaking news: The President, Vice President, and Speaker of the House made it very clear that we will pass the Build Back Better Act, and that they are two bills that go together. And so tonight, I am delighted to join the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus to discuss the pathway and the vitality of the Build Back Better Act.

There is one thing that I want to immediately speak to. Pell grants that is part of the Build Back Better will be an instrumental component to increasing the number of students at community colleges, historically Black colleges, and other colleges—minority-serving institutions—more than they have ever had the opportunity.

Madam Speaker, in 2021, there are still families that are sending their first generation to college. The Pell grants—unlike which was discussed just a few minutes ago—will give Americans and legal residents the opportunity to go to school, and many others who are DACA and are deserving of going to school to build a better future.

Madam Speaker, I will speak very briefly on how important the Build Back Better Act is, and to emphasize that it is often said that the Federal budget is an expression of the Nation's values. Build Back Better is an expression of our values, of our respect, and affection for our families and our children. It is long overdue.

And even though we are excited about the infrastructure bill that will bring some \$26.9 billion in transportation to Texas, some \$3.3 billion in ensuring the improvement of public transportation, making sure there is \$100 million for broadband, and making sure that we have clean water—and that is in the \$2.9 billion from the infrastructure bill. I can tell you that Texans and Americans are excited about the Build Back Better. African Americans who have suffered with poverty and inequities will stand at the forefront in helping to end poverty as we know it in our communities.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful to Chair BEATTY for her leadership and was eager to join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to stand together to support this \$1.75 trillion investment.

Very quickly: The bill is paid for. No one making under \$400,000 will see any taxes go up at this time. In addition, \$130 billion will be provided for healthcare.

Breaking news: If you are uninsured in States that never expanded Medicaid, you will have insurance; huge numbers of African Americans. Over 30 percent of seniors over the age of 70 can benefit from hearing aids as well. We know the Build Back Better bill will give us an additional amount of resources for uninsured persons and provide the access to the Affordable Care Act.

Childcare, which impacts African Americans, the Build Back Better Act will provide universal and free preschool for three- to four-year-olds and cut down the amount of dollars that many young working families have to pay. I am excited about the fact that we will be able to have working parents, they will be looking for work, but they will have the ability to have their children taken care of, and they won't pay more than 7 percent of their income for childcare; \$150 billion.

Madam Speaker, this weekend, I was at my public housing, public development. Families, they are going to see a new makeover, more housing built, and more down payments.

In fact, I am very grateful to say that we won't see these signs: "My landlord is calling and I must pay." How many were evicted because dollars were not getting to people who worked hard every day but yet, because of the pandemic and other factors, could not pay their rent.

□ 1930

We will see that ended with the \$150 billion for housing; education, \$40 billion; and, of course, the Pell grants, as I said.

It is important to take note of the fact that poverty among African Americans will decrease seismically, particularly with the child tax credit that will end poverty as we know it among the impoverished children of America.

Again, I said, breaking news, the President signed the bipartisan infrastructure bill with the help of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Breaking news, we are committed to leading on helping to pass Build Back Better with all of our Democratic colleagues, and Madam Speaker, I don't think that we would be against our bipartisan colleagues joining us.

Let me conclude by saying that I am delighted to know this family at the Gingerbread daycare, founded by a husband and wife, for hardworking essential workers. How wonderful it will be that 3- to 4-year-olds can have universal access to school and childcare and can now be supported by the Build Back Better Act and paid family leave.

Breaking news, we are changing hearts and changing America, and I am delighted to yield to our chair and thank her for her leadership. Keep on leading. We are going to keep on standing so that we can pass the Build Back Better Act this week. I am going to claim it. We say that sometimes in our community.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand here tonight as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. To be here at such a critical point in our country, in our democracy, on the heels of leaving the South Lawn of the White House where hundreds of people gathered in honor of supporting the \$1.2 trillion bipartisan infrastructure framework needed when we think about our roads and our bridges and our broadband.

Tonight, we are so honored to be here. To our chair of this night's Special Order hour, "Breaking News," I thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, who is anchoring tonight and yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, let me just take this point of personal privilege to thank her. I thank her for her leadership and say to her and all of her constituents watching: Texas is all the better because of Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. When I think of someone leading and talking about Build Back Better, talking about how great this is for America, thank you for being part of that leadership.

Now, tonight, let me simply say, Madam Speaker, when I look to build back better, I see the faces of the Congressional Black Caucus, six chairs of major committees. So let me do breaking news.

Breaking news, when we look to build back better housing, we know, across America, that we have a housing problem. We know that we needed more dollars going into housing, vouchers, and affordable housing.

Breaking news, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS, chair of the powerful Financial Services Committee under which housing and insurance falls, she was iconic in her leadership, from the White House to the Speaker, working both sides of the aisle, and, yes, \$150 billion.

When I think of Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, I think of education and labor. There has not been a stronger voice in the Congress than BOBBY SCOTT in the Congressional Black Caucus. You heard earlier from Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Pell grants, HBCUs, historically Black colleges and universities, billions of dollars going into our universities.

Madam Speaker, let me take a point of personal privilege because I am a proud graduate of an HBCU, so I know what this means to young girls and boys and men and women who are matriculating in our HBCUs. We cannot have a democracy in a country without protecting our children. When we talk

about the child tax credit, when we talk about universal childcare, this is so critical.

Breaking news, \$400 billion—I want to say that again, \$400 billion—into childcare, taking some 40 percent of our children out of poverty.

We know how important our climate is to us, and if we didn't, if you were out on that South Lawn today, you clearly understood climate change. Madam Speaker, \$555 billion is in for climate change.

I am going to have other colleagues come today, and we are going to hear how important it is when we talk about taking lead out of our water, what that does for our children, for our families, for the environment.

Breaking news, \$1.7 trillion is in Build Back Better.

Earlier, one of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus said to me, "Tell our story." Well, you see, our fingerprints and footprints are all through this \$1.75 trillion, and if you don't claim it, people don't know it. So, I want everyone to know that the Congressional Black Caucus is so proud of Our Power, Our Message because we understand that our diversity is our strength and our unity is our power.

Tonight is so important for us to say: \$1.75 trillion, Build Back Better; \$1.2 trillion, bipartisan infrastructure framework. It was the Congressional Black Caucus that asked for a seat at the table.

The late Congressman John Lewis always said: If you see something, say something. So, Madam Speaker, the Congressional Black Caucus decided that we were going to say something. We were going to say something to make sure that all of our friends and colleagues came together so we could do what is great for America, and that is what we have done.

Let me say these closing remarks as we then call on our other colleagues. Let me simply say that I am honored to serve in the United States Congress, but I am extremely humbled and privileged and honored to be the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus in our 50th year of existence with the largest membership and the oldest of the caucuses in the Congress.

Madam Speaker, chair of our Special Order hour, Our Power, Our Message, we are the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, what a grand statement from our chair who has captured the leadership of this entire body.

As I conclude my remarks, I just wanted to say, Madam Speaker, to the chair, this is what you are doing and what we are doing by pushing Build Back Better and putting our stamp on it.

Madam Speaker, 22.1 percent of Black people fall below the poverty line, struggling to pay expenses like food, rent, healthcare, and transportation for their families. But with the child tax cut, the Build Back Better Act provides a major tax cut to nearly

3 million Black people and cuts the Black poverty rate by 34.3 percent, which will help the 85 percent of Black women who are either sole or co-breadwinners for their families.

I am very pleased to be on the floor of the House with you, showing what will happen to many in the Black community who are out and about working and helping. This bill will help them, and it will help all of America. It will help those minorities who are in need.

May I say: Our Power, Our Message. I always like to say: Our Power, Our Message. That is what we are tonight, and I am delighted to have been able to join her at this time.

Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and the Congressional Black Caucus, I am pleased to co-anchor this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order with my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from New York, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES.

I thank the Chair of the CBC, Congresswoman BEATTY of Ohio, for organizing this Special Order to discuss the reasons why the CBC strongly supports the \$1.75 billion Build Back Better Act conceived and advanced by President Biden and House Democrats to support visionary and transformative investments in the health, well-being, and financial security of America's workers and families.

Over the next hour, several of our colleagues will share their perspectives on why it is essential that we "go big" in building back better to our Nation and all of its people have the opportunities and resources to compete and win in the changing global economy of the 21st century.

Madam Speaker, it is often said that the federal budget is an expression of the Nation's values and the investments made to Build America Back Better are a clear declaration of congressional Democrats' commitment to ensuring that our government, our economy, and our systems work For The People.

Madam Speaker, these long-overdue investments in America's future will be felt in every corner of the country and across every sector of American life, building on the success of the American Rescue Plan, accommodating historic infrastructure investments in the legislative pipeline, and addressing longstanding deficits in our communities by ending an era of chronic underinvestment so we can emerge from our current crises a stronger, more equitable Nation.

Madam Speaker, the bipartisan action we took in February 2021 when we passed the American Rescue Plan was a giant step in the right direction, but it was a targeted response to the immediate and urgent public health and economic crises; it was not a long-term solution to many of the pressing challenges facing our Nation that have built up over decades of disinvestment in our Nation and its people in every region and sector of the country.

We simply can no longer afford the costs of neglect and inaction; the time to act is now.

The Build Back Better Act makes the transformative investments that we need to continue growing our economy, lower costs for working families, and position the United States as a global leader in innovation and the jobs of the future.

This \$1.75 trillion gross investment will build on the successes of the American Rescue

Plan and set our Nation on a path of fiscal responsibility and broadly shared prosperity for generations to come.

The Build Back Better Act will provide resources to improve our education, health, and child care systems, invest in clean energy and sustainability, address the housing crisis, and more, all while setting America up to compete and win in the decades ahead.

The Build Back Better Act is paid for by ensuring that the wealthy and big corporations are paying their fair share and Americans making less than \$400,000 a year will not see their taxes increase by a penny.

Let me repeat that: Americans making less than \$400,000 a year will not see their taxes increase by a penny.

In sum, Madam Speaker, the investments made by the Build Back Better Act will expand opportunity for all and build an economy powered by shared prosperity and inclusive growth.

No one is better prepared or more experienced to lead the American renaissance that will be produced by the investments made by the Build Back Better Act than President Biden, the architect of the American Rescue Plan and who as Vice-President during the Obama Administration oversaw the implementation of the Recovery Act, which saved millions of jobs and rescued our economy from the Great Recession the Nation inherited from a previous Republican administration.

And let us not forget that President Obama also placed his confidence in his vice-president to oversee the rescue of the automotive industry, which he did so well that the American car industry fully recovered its status as the world leader.

Madam Speaker, one aspect of the Build Back Better Act that does not get enough attention is the fact, as documented by the Department of the Treasury, that the legislation will generate more than \$2 trillion in fiscal savings.

These savings come from ensuring large multinational corporations and wealthy Americans pay their fair share and reducing the cost of prescription drugs.

These provisions will not raise taxes on any taxpayer making less than \$400,000.

As a result of these changes, the ability of large corporations to shift profits abroad will be substantially limited, and the race to the bottom in corporate taxation will no longer be a driving force weakening capital taxation.

In short, the Build Back Better Act under consideration in the House of Representatives will be fully paid for and reduce the deficit.

Madam Speaker, let me briefly highlight some of the key investments made by the Build Back Better Act:

The Build Back Better Act expands access to quality, affordable health care by strengthening the Medicare, Medicaid, and Affordable Care Act (ACA) Marketplace programs that millions of Americans already rely on.

It includes a major new expansion of Medicare benefits, adding a hearing benefit to the program for the very first time.

Only 30 percent of seniors over the age of 70 who could benefit from hearing aids have ever used them.

The Build Back Better Act strengthens the Affordable Care Act and reduces premiums for 9 million Americans who buy insurance through the Affordable Care Act Marketplace by an average of \$600 per person per year.

Just for example, a family of four earning \$80,000 per year would save nearly \$3,000 per year (or \$246 per month) on health insurance premiums and experts predict that more than 3 million people who would otherwise be uninsured will gain health insurance.

The Build Back Better Act closes the Medicaid coverage gap, leading 4 million uninsured people to gain coverage.

The Build Back Better Act will deliver health care coverage through Affordable Care Act premium tax credits to up to 4 million uninsured people in states that have locked them out of Medicaid.

A 40-year-old in the coverage gap would have to pay \$450 per month for benchmark coverage—more than half of their income in many cases, but thanks to the Build Back Better Act individuals would pay \$0 premiums, finally making health care affordable and accessible.

The Build Back Better Act strengthens the ACA by extending the enhanced Marketplace subsidies that were included in the American Rescue Plan.

It also provides an affordable coverage option for the more than two million Americans living in states that have not expanded Medicaid under the ACA and do not earn enough to qualify for Marketplace subsidies.

When the Build Back Better Act is fully implemented, soon gone will be the terrible old days when too many Americans are forced to choose between medical care and putting food on the table or affording other necessities.

Madam Speaker, approximately 3.9 million Black people were uninsured in 2019 before President Biden took office and even with the Affordable Care Act's premium subsidies, coverage under the ACA was too expensive for many families, and over 570,000 Black people fell into the Medicaid "coverage gap" and were locked out of coverage because their state refused to expand Medicaid.

The Build Back Better Act closes the Medicaid coverage gap while also lowering health care costs for those buying coverage through the ACA by extending the American Rescue Plan's lower premiums, which could save 360,000 Black people an average of \$50 per person per month.

With these changes, more than one in three uninsured Black people could gain coverage, and with the addition of hearing coverage, more than 5.8 million Black people on Medicare will benefit.

The Build Back Better Act will make an historic investment in maternal health, including for Black women, who die from complications related to pregnancy at three times the rate of white women.

Madam Speaker, the cost of preschool in the United States exceeds \$8,600 per year on average, and for as long as we can remember, child care prices in the United States have risen faster than family incomes, yet the United States still invests 28 times less than its competitors on helping families afford high-quality care for toddlers.

The Build Back Better Act supports families in need of child care by providing access to safe, reliable, and high-quality care delivered by a well-trained child care workforce.

The Build Back Better Act will provide universal and free preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds.

This is the largest expansion of universal and free education since states and commu-

nities across the country established public high school 100 years ago.

This is important because our Nation is strongest when everyone can join the workforce and contribute to the economy.

That is why this investment is vital to so many millions of people—especially women—who are often forced to choose between working to support their family or caring for their family.

The Build Back Better Act will ensure that the vast majority of working American families of four earning less than \$300,000 per year will pay no more than 7 percent of their income on child care for children under 6.

Under the Build Back Better Act, parents who are working, looking for work, participating in an education or training program, and who are making under 2.5 times their states median income will receive support to cover the cost of quality care based on a sliding scale, capped at 7 percent of their income.

The Build Back Better Act will help states expand access to high-quality, affordable child care to about 20 million children per year—covering 9 out of 10 families across the country with young children.

For two parents with one toddler earning \$100,000 per year, the Build Back Better Act will produce more than \$5,000 in child care savings per year.

In addition, the Build Back Better Act promotes nutrition security to support children's health and help children reach their full potential by investing in nutrition security year-round.

The legislation will expand free school meals to 8.7 million children during the school year and provide a \$65 per child per month benefit to the families of 29 million children to purchase food during the summer.

The Build Back Better Act will deliver affordable, high-quality care for older Americans and people with disabilities in their homes, while supporting the workers who provide this care.

Right now, there are hundreds of thousands of older Americans and Americans with disabilities on waiting lists for home care services or struggling to afford the care they need, including more than 800,000 who are on state Medicaid waiting lists.

A family paying for home care costs out of pocket currently pays around \$5,800 per year for just four hours of home care per week.

The Build Back Better Act will permanently improve Medicaid coverage for home care services for seniors and people with disabilities, making the most transformative investment in access to home care in 40 years, when these services were first authorized for Medicaid.

The Build Back Better Act will improve the quality of caregiving jobs, which will, in turn, help to improve the quality of care provided to beneficiaries.

Madam Speaker, I cannot emphasize enough how important it is that the Build Back Better Act will also reduce the cost of home-based care for the hundreds of thousands of older Black adults and Black people with disabilities who need it and are unable to access it.

Not to mention that investment in home care will raise wages for home care workers, 28 percent of whom are Black.

In the area of housing, the Build Back Better Act makes investments to ensure that Americans have access to safe and affordable

housing by providing resources to increase housing vouchers and funding for tribal housing.

It also supports investments in programs that will help address our Nation's housing crisis by increasing the supply of affordable homes for those in need and investing in historically underserved communities and those that have been previously left behind.

Specifically, the Build Back Better Act makes the single largest and most comprehensive investment in affordable housing in history and will enable the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of more than 1 million affordable homes, boosting housing supply and reducing price pressures for renters and homeowners.

It will address the capital needs of the public housing stock in big cities and rural communities all across America and ensure it is not only safe and habitable but healthier and more energy efficient as well.

It will make a historic investment in rental assistance, expanding vouchers to hundreds of thousands of additional families.

And, perhaps even more importantly, the Build Back Better Act includes one of the largest investments in down payment assistance in history, enabling hundreds of thousands of first-generation homebuyers to purchase their first home and build wealth.

In short, Madam Speaker, this legislation will create more equitable communities, through investing in community-led redevelopment projects in historically under-resourced neighborhoods and removing lead paint from hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as by incentivizing state and local zoning reforms that enable more families to reside in higher opportunity neighborhoods.

The Build Back Better Act will provide two years of free pre-K and two years of free community college to ensure every student has the tools, resources, and opportunity to succeed in life.

It will also invest in our teachers and institutions that serve minority students and provide funding to give school buildings long-overdue infrastructure updates.

People lead happier, healthier, and more productive lives when they have had access to high-quality education and that is why the Build Back Better Act makes necessary investments to increase quality education by four years for all students at no cost to hard-working families.

The Build Back Better Act expands access to affordable, high-quality education beyond high school, which is increasingly important for economic growth and competitiveness in the 21st century.

Specifically, the Build Back Better Act will increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$550 for the more than 5 million students enrolled in public and private, non-profit colleges and expand access to DREAMers.

It will also make historic investments in Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and minority-serving institutions (MSIs) to build capacity, modernize research infrastructure, and provide financial aid to low-income students.

The Build Back Better Act will help more people access quality training that leads to good, union, and middle-class jobs and will enable community colleges to train hundreds of thousands of students, create sector-based

training opportunity with in-demand training for at least hundreds of thousands of workers, and invest in proven approaches like Registered Apprenticeships and programs to support underserved communities.

The Build Back Better Act will increase the Labor Department's annual spending on workforce development by 50 percent for each of the next 5 years.

The Build Back Better Act will spur and empower comprehensive action to build an equitable clean energy economy with historic investments to transform and modernize the electricity sector, lower energy costs for Americans, improve air quality and public health, create good-paying jobs, and strengthen U.S. competitiveness—all while putting our country on the pathway to 100 percent carbon-free electricity by 2035.

The Build Back Better Act extends and expands clean energy tax credits and supports clean electricity performance payments so utilities can accelerate progress toward a clean electric grid at no added cost to consumers.

The Build Back Better Act invests in clean energy, efficiency, electrification, and climate justice through grants, consumer rebates, and federal procurement of clean power and sustainable materials, and by incentivizing private sector development and investment.

Another exciting aspect of the Build Back Better Act, Madam Speaker, is that it will drive economic opportunities, environmental conservation, and climate resilience—especially in underserved and disadvantaged communities—including through a new Civilian Climate Corps.

Madam Speaker, the Build Back Better Act includes a \$100 billion investment to reform our broken immigration system—and does it consistent with the Senate's reconciliation rules—as well as to reduce backlogs, expand legal representation, and make the asylum system and border processing more efficient and humane.

Madam Speaker, immigrants eligible for such protection are an integral part of Texas' social fabric.

Texas is home to 386,300 immigrants who are eligible for protection, 112,000 of whom reside in Harris County.

These individuals live with 845,300 family members and among those family members, 178,700 are U.S.-born citizen children.

These persons in Texas who are eligible for protection under the bill arrived in the United States at the average age of 8 and on average have lived in the United States since 1996.

They own 43,500 homes in Texas and pay \$340,500,000 in annual mortgage payments and contribute \$2,234,800,000 in federal taxes and \$1,265,200,000 in state and local taxes each year.

Annually, these households generate \$10,519,000,000 in spending power in Texas and help power the national economy.

The expansion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) enacted in the American Rescue Plan has already benefitted nearly 66 million children, put money in the pockets of millions of hard-working parents and guardians, and is expected to help cut child poverty by more than half.

The Build Back Better Act not only extends this meaningful tax cut, but it also extends the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the expanded Child and Dependent Care

Tax Credit, which help families make ends meet and put food on the table, reduce child poverty, and lessen the burden on hard-working Americans so they can provide a better future for America's children.

Madam Speaker, 22.1 percent of Black people fall below the poverty line, struggling to pay expenses like food, rent, health care, and transportation for their families.

By extending the Child Tax Credit, the Build Back Better Act provides a major tax cut to nearly 3 million Black people and cuts the Black poverty rate by 34.3 percent, which will help the 85 percent of Black women who are either sole or co-breadwinners for their families.

By permanently extending the American Rescue Plan's increase to the Earned-Income Tax Credit from \$543 to \$1,502, the Build Back Better Act will benefit roughly 2.8 million Black low-wage workers, including cashiers, cooks, delivery drivers, food preparation workers, and child care providers.

Earlier today, I celebrated with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle at the White House where President Biden signed into law the Senate Amendment to the Invest Act of 2021, which invests into our infrastructure:

\$121 billion for Roads, Bridges, and Safety;
\$89.9 billion for Public Transit;
\$66 billion for Passenger and Freight Rail;
and
\$55 billion for Drinking Water Infrastructure and Assistance.

Of the amount of public transit funding authorized in the legislation, my home state of Texas is expected to receive \$3,269,170,516, which is more than ample for the Federal Transit Administration to allocate the \$20 million authorized for Harris County's METRO's BOOST Corridor project in my congressional district provided in the version of the Invest Act passed by the House in June of this year.

The population of Harris County is projected to exceed 10 million people by 2040, which makes it crucial to develop a plan that addresses the growing demand for expansion of public transit.

Approved by voters in November 2019, the BOOST plan includes 500 miles of travel improvements to help ease traffic congestion and provide more ways to move around.

The BOOST plan calls for 75 miles of new METRO Rapid bus service that operates like light rail, along with expansions to two-way HOV lanes, park and rides, transit centers, light rail, and community connector service, and enhancement to local bus stops to improve accessibility, safety, and security.

With funding provided in the legislation before us, my constituents and residents and visitors in Harris County can look forward to a better walk with new or improved sidewalks along and/or near the route and improved crosswalks at intersections for your safety; a better wait at bus stops; and a better bus ride, with faster and more reliable service with streamlined stops along the route, traffic signal improvements at key intersections to improve bus speed and reliability by reducing the time buses spend waiting at red lights, and improvements designed to create easy traffic flow for buses and cars.

Let me highlight a few of the major components of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 3684, the Invest In America Act, which represents the fulfillment of a promise to the American people.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE ACT ON ROADS, BRIDGES, AND SAFETY

Delivers \$121 billion for better roads and bridges faster by increasing investment by 54 percent, with an emphasis on fixing existing infrastructure;

Dedicates \$32 billion for bridge funding to ensure bridges in communities of all sizes are safer, more reliable, and more resilient;

Invests \$4 billion in electric vehicle charging infrastructure, helping the U.S. shift to the next generation of clean vehicles;

Dedicates \$8.3 billion for activities targeted to reduce carbon pollution and provides \$6.2 billion for mitigation and resiliency improvements, also advances the development and utilization of green construction materials;

Makes our roads safer with a significant boost to roadway safety programs, record levels of investment in walking and cycling infrastructure, complete streets planning and smarter road design, and safe routes to schools;

Focuses transportation planning to promote mobility and facilitate access to jobs and other essential services, and reconnects communities that were divided by highways with a new \$3 billion program to correct planning mistakes of the past;

Targets investments to areas of persistent poverty, rural communities, Tribes, and other continually disadvantaged areas;

Helps elevate state and local priorities by funding Member Designated Projects.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE ACT ON TRANSIT

Provides \$89.9 billion and makes record investments in transit to increase routes, reduce the transit maintenance backlog, and provide more frequent service, resulting in better options for riders, improved environmental outcomes, and increased access to jobs and essential destinations;

Scales up investment in zero-emission transit vehicles, supporting fleet conversion to reduce local air pollution and related health impacts and these investments are paired with strong Buy America requirements and provisions for workforce training to ensure America can compete in the clean energy economy;

Funds and incentivizes transit-oriented development to make transit more convenient to where people live and work and builds sustainable, walkable communities;

Increases funding for rural transit by more than 50 percent in the first year and sets aside \$50 million a year for rural persistent poverty communities and creates a pilot to improve flexibility in paratransit trips, allowing for brief stops such as childcare pick-ups and drop-offs, and short trips to the grocery store, pharmacy, or bank;

Creates a new reduced-fare pilot program to improve access for low-income riders, and doubles the set-aside for urban area formula dollars based on low-income population and deep poverty census tracts and directs transit agencies to serve these populations;

Streamlines the Capital Investment Grant program to improve project delivery, reduce red tape, and achieve cost savings for transit agencies; and

Creates new programs to address several pressing transit challenges—improving compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and addressing transit deserts by providing expanded transit service to unserved and underserved communities.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE ACT ON PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
RAIL

Provides \$66 billion for passenger and freight rail, tripling funding for Amtrak, allowing for enhanced service, ADA upgrades, and investments to renew and support service on the Northeast Corridor and long-distance and state-supported routes;

Provides funding for corridor planning and development of high-speed rail projects, reducing traffic congestion and shortening travel times;

Improves rail safety by addressing highway-rail grade crossings needs, requiring additional rail safety inspectors, addressing trespasser and suicide fatalities, and eliminating gaps in railroad safety; and

Creates a federal blocked crossing program to collect data and enforce a 10-minute blocked crossing limit.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE ACT ON DRINKING WATER
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSISTANCE

Authorizes \$55 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the primary source of federal funding for safe drinking water infrastructure;

This investment in drinking water infrastructure, will help eliminate the Nation's lead service lines and pipes, thereby delivering clean drinking water to up to ten million American families and more than 400,000 schools and child care facilities that currently do not have it, including in Tribal nations and disadvantaged communities;

As many as 10 million lead service lines are currently in use, including an estimated 400,000 schools and child facilities with lead components; and

The legislation also strengthens drinking water standards and improves the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to set those standards, and directs EPA to set health-protective national standards for PFAS, 1,4-dioxane, and microcystin toxin within two years.

In addition, the legislation provides:

1. \$15 billion in zero emission and clean buses and ferries and builds the first-ever national network of electric vehicle chargers in the United States, in order to address the adoption of electric vehicles and support domestic manufacturing jobs;

2. \$42 billion to modernize our airports, ports, and waterways;

3. \$50 billion to weatherize our infrastructure and insulate it against the threats of droughts, floods, and wildfires;

4. \$65 billion to upgrade our power infrastructure to facilitate the expansion of renewable energy;

5. \$21 billion in environmental remediation, making it the largest investment in addressing the legacy pollution that harms the public health of communities and neighborhoods in American history; and

6. \$65 billion to connect every American to reliable high-speed internet, building on the billions of dollars for broadband deployment in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

To put it all in perspective, Madam Speaker, although we already passed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill, we now have a once-in-a-century opportunity to make gigantic progress in making ours a more perfect union, and to do it in a single bound with enactment of the Build Back Better Act, the most transformative legislation passed by this Congress since the Great Society and the New Deal.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of Republican Governor Jim Justice of West Virginia who said colorfully earlier this year:

"At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now."

The same sentiment was expressed more eloquently by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 when he memorably wrote:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country."

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

BREAKING NEWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE). She is the second vice chair of the powerful Congressional Black Caucus. She is also one of the co-chairs of our Women's Caucus.

At this time, I would like to say to my colleague and to my friend: Thank you for your leadership, and thank you for your strong voice.

As a former mayor, we know she is used to leading, guiding, and speaking out.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my CBC colleague, my CBC chair, an amazing leader for our country, JOYCE BEATTY, for leading this Special Hour. I also want to thank Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, my colleague and mentor. She is just amazing.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Build Back Better. We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity to make a transformational change for women, for families, and for communities of color.

Abigail Adams wrote a strong letter to her husband, John Adams, "Remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors."

Today, I stand on the floor so proud and blessed to say that we have President Biden and Vice President HARRIS, who are laser-focused on helping women and families in Michigan and across the country.

We are talking about remembering women and women of color. From affordable childcare, eldercare, expanding the child tax credit, and providing universal pre-K, this agenda lifts women out of poverty and educates our children while lowering costs.

I want to be very clear as we stand here today as the Congressional Black

Caucus, Black women in America carry the highest amount of student debt in America. So when we talk about Pell grants, this has a direct impact for Black women in America. When we talk about childcare and eldercare, women are the predominant workforce in eldercare and childcare, and they are disrespected with one of the lowest salaries for employment in the country.

Let's talk about expanding the child tax credit. We know that for single women heads of households and families who are struggling to work and put their children in safe and affordable childcare, this is transformational.

Madam Speaker, I had a father text me. We were on a Zoom townhall on this issue of childcare. He said: Congresswoman, I pay more for childcare than I do for the mortgage of my home.

□ 1945

This is transformational. When we talk about build back better, we are not talking about going back to a time in history. We are talking about being transformational and visionary and planning and plotting a path to success for all Americans. We know it is women—we saw this very clearly during the pandemic—who are bearing the brunt of all of these social challenges and Black women being in the top of that group bearing the brunt of this pandemic.

It is Black and Brown women who disproportionately make up our childcare workers, and, again, I emphasize making poverty level wages. We can't turn a blind eye to this. The Black Caucus will not be quiet. The Women's Caucus will not be quiet. We know that when we lift women—when we lift Black women—out of poverty, we are changing the economic structure in America. There are women who work two jobs—one to pay for childcare and one to pay for the mortgage, food, and shelter. I want you to know, Madam Speaker, that the Build Back Better plan builds back better for women and families, and it is time to get it done.

I am so proud today to sit outside and watch the President sign into law the largest investment in our infrastructure to fix roads. For me, the priority is fixing the water infrastructure in America. A pothole is an inconvenience, but we need water to drink to stay alive and for human life.

We know we have kicked this can down the road. We have had so many infrastructure weeks. But now history will say that Joe Biden led the way with this Congress and this Senate to start investing in our infrastructure. We are going to get the job done. We are really going to build back better.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so much, BRENDA LAWRENCE, for her leadership—breaking news.

Let me just say, as Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE said so well, we are not going to be quiet. Today, we heard President Joe Biden not be quiet. We

also had the opportunity to hear Vice President KAMALA HARRIS not be quiet.

When we talk about the Congressional Black Caucus, let me say thank you to Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, a former member of the Congressional Black Caucus. I thank Vice President HARRIS for leading by example, getting out there and fighting for our democracy and making sure that this is good for America.

As we talk about breaking news and not being quiet and women—Black women—taking leadership roles, it gives me great pleasure to introduce and yield to our newest member of the Congressional Black Caucus. She is someone who comes with a lot of leadership, talent, and skills. It is a double honor for me because she represents the great State of Ohio. Madam Speaker, it is always good when you have a partner, so to be able to have a partner in Ohio's 11th District gives me great honor. The gentlewoman is someone who works hard, fights for her community, and understands the value of Build Back Better and what it will do with this once-in-a-generation action, transformational legislation.

Madam Speaker, that person I am talking about, my friend, my colleague, and my partner is none other than Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, for her remarks; Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE; and my leader, my friend, my sister, and my mentor who is the chairwoman of the CBC, JOYCE BEATTY.

As I rise to make my first CBC Special Order hour speech, I would first like to thank my esteemed Congressional Black Caucus colleagues for welcoming me with open arms after I was sworn in as their newest member days ago; for playing a critical role getting the bipartisan infrastructure bill across the finish line, and for shining the spotlight today on another critical piece of the President's agenda, the Build Back Better Act.

Madam Speaker, the Congressional Black Caucus is often called the conscience of the Congress for good reason. The bipartisan infrastructure bill signed into law today by President Biden is a historic win for our economy, our communities, and the people of my district and from across this Nation.

Its provisions, from rebuilding our roads and bridges to expanding broadband access and ensuring every person has access to safe drinking water, are supported by an overwhelming majority of Americans. That is why politicians have talked about getting infrastructure done for years. But today, with critical support from the CBC, we are delivering results—real results—for the people.

But our work does not end there. We know the many challenges that have

been holding families and our economy back for generations: high healthcare costs, lack of access to affordable childcare, rising prescription drug prices, students locked out of higher education opportunities, and shameful increases in food and housing insecurity. We know that Black communities have been disproportionately impacted by these many challenges for far too long.

The answer to these challenges is not just more failed tax giveaways for huge corporations. The answer is to make investments in families to improve their lives, boost their paychecks, and lower their kitchen table costs.

The Build Back Better Act delivers desperately needed action to tackle these challenges and lower the everyday costs that burden working families. It lowers healthcare costs by allowing Medicare to negotiate lower drug costs for seniors and expanding the ACA to bring down rising premiums. It provides universal preschool for all 3- to 4-year-olds giving every student a chance to have a head start. It expands access to higher education by raising the maximum Pell grant and making large investments in HBCUs and other minority-serving institutions. It includes critical provisions to ensure no child goes hungry and every American has a roof over their head.

Our task now is to pass a bill that reflects the President's agenda and our values: to promote equity, to ensure everyone has the opportunity to find a good-paying job, and to put money back in the pockets of American families by lowering the costs of living. Together with the bipartisan infrastructure bill, the Build Back Better agenda is going to create millions of jobs, reduce poverty, and rebuild the backbone of our country—the middle class. This is what delivering for the American people looks like.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, as we bring this hour to a close, let me again thank our newest member of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman SHONTEL BROWN for her words.

Let me conclude tonight's Special Order hour by saying to America: The Congressional Black Caucus will continue to lead and to take bold, decisive actions to build back better by passing the Build Back Better Act. We heard that it will create more housing, it will furnish jobs, and it will also finish the job of the Affordable Care Act. It will provide a Medicaid coverage gap, and it will also provide funding, as you have heard, Madam Speaker, for HBCUs and helping families in need, giving them a tax cut, as Congresswoman BROWN just highlighted for us, with the child tax credit to help ensure Americans' global competitiveness for the 21st century and unleashing the full potential of America's workers and families to thrive in the communities that we represent, especially those 17 million Americans represented by the Congressional Black Caucus. There are 17 million Black Americans, and then we look at some 80 million Americans.

So with that, tonight we bring to it to a close, but we will not be quiet.

It gives me great pleasure, Madam Speaker, to say thank you for letting us host the first hour on Build Back Better. Our power, our message, the Congressional Black Caucus.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 16, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2649. A letter from the Amery Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Manufacture, Sale, Wear, and Quality Control of Heraldic Items [Docket ID: USA-2018-HQ-00160] (RIN: 0702-AA70) received November 4, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2650. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Termination of Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Lead Acetate [Docket No. FDA-2017-C-1951] received November 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2651. A letter from the Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's interim final rule — Access to Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) for Employees of Certain Tribally Controlled Schools (RIN: 3206-AO18) received September 28, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-2652. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0263; Project Identifier AD-2020-01702-T; Amendment 39-21710; AD 2021-18-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2653. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0790; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-01007-T; Amendment 39-21738; AD 2021-19-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2654. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce plc) Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0306; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01493-E; Amendment 39-21706; AD 2021-18-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2655. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Yaborá Indústria Aeronáutica S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Embraer S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0701; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00365-T; Amendment 39-21704; AD 2021-18-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2656. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification and Removal of Class E Airspace; South Lake Tahoe, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0426; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AWP-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2657. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Courtland, AL [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0069; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASO-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2658. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace and Amendment of Class E Airspace; Peebles and West Union, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0471; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2659. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Monroe, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0529; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASO-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2660. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; Port Huron, MI [Docket No.: FAA-

2021-0235; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2661. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Sac City, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0160; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2662. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Scott City, KS [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0159; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2663. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0169; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASO-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2664. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class E Airspace; Standish, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0277; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2665. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Yoakum, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0161; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASW-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 21, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2666. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of the Boundaries of the Santa Lucia Highlands and Arroyo Seco Viticultural Areas [Docket No.: TTB-2020-0007; T.D. TTB-172; Ref. Notice No. 192] (RIN: 1513-AC55) received September 28, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2667. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Gross receipts safe harbor under Sec. 448(c) and 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of determining eligibility to claim the employee retention credit (Rev. Proc. 2021-33) received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 5967. A bill to ensure that institutions of higher education with COVID-19 vaccination requirements provide an opportunity for religious exemption from such requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 5968. A bill to require employees of the Executive Office of the President to receive training on economic literacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 5969. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to certain asylum application procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 5970. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance relating to reporting by agencies on Federal financial assistance programs that do not provide Federal financial assistance during the 1-year period preceding the date of the report; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 5971. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish the criminal offense of guardianship fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 5972. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax for employees who participate in qualified apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 5973. A bill to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 5974. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to extend the consumer credit protections provided to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents under title 10, United States Code, to all consumers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KELLER (for himself, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 5975. A bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to address deficiencies and make necessary upgrades to the security camera and radio systems of the Bureau of Prisons to ensure the health and safety of employees and inmates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KINZINGER (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BOST, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 5976. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 West Walnut Street in Watseka, Illinois, as the "Sgt. Jeremy C. Sherman Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. MACE (for herself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MAST, and Mr. MELJER):

H.R. 5977. A bill to amend the controlled substances Act regarding marihuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, Ways and Means, Small Business, Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Reform, Education and Labor, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 5978. A bill to exempt Federal employees and contractors that are critical infrastructure workers from Federal COVID-19 vaccination mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5979. A bill to amend the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to repeal a specific criminal penalty on a person in the District of Columbia for obstructing a bridge between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself and Mr. TIFFANY):

H.R. 5980. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to require social security account statements to include 10-year projections of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. BACON, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 5981. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the exemption for telehealth services from certain high deductible health plan rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 5967.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 5968.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 grants that Congress has the authority to "make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 5969.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 5970.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 5971.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS:

H.R. 5972.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of, and the Sixteenth Amendment to, the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 5973.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARCÍA:

H.R. 5974.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 5975.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. KINZINGER:

H.R. 5976.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 7, 17, and 18.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5977.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5978.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5979.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 5980.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 5981.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 40: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 203: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 224: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 461: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 503: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 554: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. PALMER.
H.R. 612: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 764: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 769: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 911: Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 944: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 959: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1011: Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 1012: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 1179: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 1235: Mrs. CAMMACK.
H.R. 1316: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KATKO, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 1332: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. VAN DUYN, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1348: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 1361: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1393: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 1437: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. MELJER.
H.R. 1516: Mr. HIMES and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1696: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 1772: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 1808: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 2007: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 2028: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2116: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 2219: Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 2249: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MAST, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 2250: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 2255: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2294: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 2433: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 2436: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2517: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 2586: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2601: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2608: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2613: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 2635: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 2724: Mr. KATKO and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 2748: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. CAWTHORN, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. DUNN, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 2759: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2773: Mr. COMER.
H.R. 2800: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 2803: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2811: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2820: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2827: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 2834: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 2840: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2850: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 2857: Mr. COHEN.

- H.R. 2906: Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 3053: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 3088: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3109: Mr. EMMER and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 3183: Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 3203: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 3224: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 3294: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 3312: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 3405: Mr. COHEN and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 3411: Mr. ROY.
H.R. 3474: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 3512: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 3541: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3548: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 3554: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3577: Mr. CORREA, Mr. VELA, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 3602: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. ROSS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 3730: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 3776: Ms. SHERILL.
H.R. 3793: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 3848: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 3860: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 3942: Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LAMB, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. BACON, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3944: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 3967: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 3990: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 4077: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 4134: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 4141: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
H.R. 4210: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4233: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 4298: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 4328: Mr. McCAUL.
H.R. 4360: Ms. OMAR and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4366: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 4395: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 4445: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4526: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4575: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 4576: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 4677: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 4693: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 4743: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 4777: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 4823: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 4877: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 4924: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 4925: Mr. MOULTON and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 4967: Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 4996: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 5015: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 5058: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 5073: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 5124: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5141: Mr. CASE, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Miss González-Colón.
H.R. 5150: Mr. PETERS and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 5208: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 5224: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 5263: Mr. SWALWELL.
H.R. 5274: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 5300: Mr. YARMUTH and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 5309: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 5363: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 5391: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5395: Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5410: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5441: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 5444: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 5487: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 5497: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 5498: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 5502: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 5516: Mr. TRONE and Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 5543: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 5551: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 5577: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 5581: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 5585: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 5590: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 5608: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5631: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 5651: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 5694: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 5708: Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 5720: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 5722: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 5724: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5725: Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 5727: Mr. COHEN, Ms. Brown of Ohio, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 5728: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 5730: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5735: Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. BUCHSHON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. MCCLAIN, and Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 5736: Mr. COOPER and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5754: Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 5766: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 5768: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 5769: Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DOGGETT, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 5773: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 5776: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 5780: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5781: Mr. PETERS, Mr. COSTA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. PANETTA, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 5782: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5809: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5816: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 5819: Mr. EVANS, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 5823: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 5828: Ms. DEAN, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 5829: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5831: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5834: Mr. TURNER and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 5841: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 5842: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 5847: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 5853: Ms. MENG and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5854: Mr. TURNER, Mr. CLYDE, and Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 5864: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 5890: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 5893: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 5894: Mr. GUEST and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 5899: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 5938: Mr. BUDD, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.J. Res. 63: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MANN, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 59: Ms. NORTON and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H. Res. 29: Mr. LIEU and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 61: Mr. GOSAR.
H. Res. 196: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 204: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 304: Ms. Brown of Ohio.
H. Res. 404: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H. Res. 550: Ms. TITUS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 568: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H. Res. 653: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 749: Mr. TONKO.
H. Res. 754: Mr. STEUBE and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H. Res. 776: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H. Res. 778: Mr. CARSON.
H. Res. 789: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. TONKO, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.